The Sun.

NO EUROPEAN COERCION HERE.

ARGENTINA'S PROPOSAL TO THE UNITED STATES.

Indorses Monroe Doctrine and Other South American States Are Expected to Follow as a Result of the Venezuelan Affair-Secretary Hay Makes a Conservative Reply to Argentina's Note -German Minister Calls at State Department to Inquire About It.

WASHINGTON, March 11 .- An important cutgrowth of the Venezuelan imbroglio has been an endeavor on the part of the Government of the Argentine Republic to secure from the United States a declaration condemnatory of the policy of strong Powers to collect debts by force from weaker

In a strong note on the subject, which was presented to Secretary Hay by Senor Garcia Merou, the Argentine Minister here, Dr. Drago, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of that country, points out the danger of a repetition of the coercive measures adopted by England, Germany and Italy toward Venezuela, and also pledges his Govern-ment to a support of the Monroe Doctrine. Secretary Hay, in response, did not commit himself on the inference to be drawn from the note that this Government condemns as a general practice the forcible

collection of obligations, but contented himself with quoting the statement of President Rossevelt in his message of Dec. 2, 1901, that the United States "did not guarantee any State against punishment it misconducts itself, provided that punishment does not take the form of the acquisition of territory by any non-Ameri-The well-known desire of the Administra-

tion to avoid committing itself to any policy which might be construed as making the United States responsible for the protection of Latin-American countries accounted for Mr. Hav's reticence.

The following authorized statement obtained to-night, fully explains the position of the Argentine Government and the character of the response made by Mr.

becent publications referring to the note of instructions sent by the Argentine Government to its representative in Washington, Senor Garcia Meron, in regard to some of the features of the Venezuela incident, give the erroneous impression that Argentina asked for the alliance of the United States and that its proposal was rejected by the Secretury of State.

Secretary of State.

In fact, the despatch of Dr. Drago, Minister of Foreign Relations of the Argentine Republic, aimed only to explain to his diplomatic agent in Washington the views of his home Government about the coercive collection of public debts of American States by European nations, and instructed him to convey those views to Mr. Hay, expressing his hope that the doctrine of international public law set forth by the Argentine Government should prove acceptable to the United States.

Taking into consideration the doubtful origin and the real character of many of the obligations contracted by the dovernments of the minor South American republics, as of the minor South American republics, as is the case with Venezuela, the Argentine Government has felt that there is a great danger to the peace of the Continent if the compulsory demand of immediate payment of public debts or national obligations is to be accepted in silence, without discrimination, as an insilenable right of the stronger Powers of Europe to control and dominate the weather the weather the weather the stronger of the stronger powers of Europe to control and dominate the weather the weather the stronger the weather the weather the stronger than the stronger to control and dominate the weather the stronger the stronger to control and dominate the weather the stronger than the stronger tha

Powers of Europe to control and dominate the weather the weather the weather the weather the weather to this point the Argentine Minister of Foreign Affairs remarks that the "capitalist who supplies any money to a foreign State always takes into consideration the resources of the country, and the more or less probabilities that the obligations contracted shall be fulfilled without difficulty "Because of this," says Dr. Draso, "every Government obtains different credit in view of its grade of civilization and culture and its conduct of affairs, and these circumstances are measured and weighed before the contraction of the section of the section

its conduct of affairs, and these circumstances are measured and weighed before the contracting of any loan, and serve to make its conditions more or less onerous, according to the exact data that on such subjects are kept on file by all bankers.

"Besides, the creditor knows that he contracts with a sovereign entity, and it is an inherent condition of all sovereignty that executive proceedings against it cannot be entered into or carried out, as that form of demand of payment would compromise its very existence, making its independence to disappear, as likewise the action of the respective Government.

"The compulsive and immediate demand of payment at a given moment of a public debt by means of force would not produce other than the ruin of the weaker nation and the absorption of their Government, together with all its inherent faculities, by the powerful nations of the earth.

"Different are the principles that have been proclaimed in this American Continent. The illustrious Hamilton has said that 'the contracts between a nation and private individuals are binding according to the conscience of the sovereign, and cannot be the object of compulsive force: they do not confer any right whatever for action outside of the co-regin will."

confer any right whatever for action outside of the observing will.

The United States have gone very far in that sense. In fact, the eleventh amendment to the Constitution sets forth, with the unani-mous assent of the people, "that the judicial power of the United States shall not be con-struct to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another State.

commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another State, or by citizens or subjects of another State.

Dr. Drago explicitly disclaims any intendion to defend had faith or irregularities and ichiterate and voluntary insolvency. He does not pretend in any way that the South American nations should remain on any account exempt from the resonabilities of every order that infractions of international law involve upon civilize communities. We do not pretend either can we pretend, he says, that these intions shall occurry an exceptional resition in their relations with the European Fowers, who have he andoubted right to protect their subjects as anying as in any other part of the sides. Availed prosecution or from any injustice has not proved the another and the formal part of the sides. Availed prosecution of from any injustice has not proved that there cannot be European torritorial expansion in America, or oppression of the property that there cannot be European torritorial expansion in America, or oppression of the property of the first infortunate financial condition might oblige one of the not to put off the fuffilment of its deligation. The principle which we make an in that a public dolt cannot give rise to a armed infervention, and much less to be matterial occuration of the soil of American is that a public dolt cannot give rise to a armed infervention, and much less to be matterial occuration of the soil of American and appreciation of the soil of American is the suppression of the soil of American and appreciation of the soil of a soverprinents if the appreciation of the soil of a soverprinent is the appreciation of the soil of a soverprine of the appreci

a and expectant to provide more and adherence and the Argentian Reputation more as allocation of the 1 1821, there are rained incharactors which especially refer to the transition to the transition of the provident condition which they have not another to continue of the fact and institution of the fact future countries of the continue of a new transition of the resistance of another the independent of appearance of the resistance of a section is any furnishment of the state of the resistance of the resistance of the resistance of a section is any furnishment of the state of the resistance of the re

assent to or dissent from the doctrines of public law ably set forth in the note of the Argentine Minister of Foreign Relations, adding that the general position of the Government of the United States in the matter is indicated in the messages of the President of Dec. 3, 1901, and Dec. 2, 1902.

Secretary Hay stated further that "advocating and adhering in practice, in questions concerning itself, to the resort of international arbitration in settlement of controverses not adjustable by the orderly treatment of diplomatic negotiation, the Government of the United States would always be glad to see the questions of the justice of the claims by one State against another growing out of individual wrongs or national obligations, as well as the guarantees for the execution of whatever award may be made, loft to the decision of an impartial arbitral tribunal before which the litigant nations, weak and strong alike, may stand as equals in the eye of international law and natural duty."

One of the more important features of

One of the more important features of the Argentine note is the recognition and indorsement given by the Government of that republic to the Monroe Doctrine, which for the first time is acknowledged and accepted as a principle of American public law by a nation of South America. That is the direct result of the proceedings of the Powers against Venezuela and proves that the Latin-American States beproves that the Latin-American States be gin to realize the unselfishness of our polic stronger the ties which bind then the United States. Similar manifestations will come very soon from other quarters of our continent, and the Venezueian in-cident will mark the inauguration of a new era in the commercial and political relations of the United States and its sister nations

Baron von Sternburg, the German Minis-ter, called at the State Department to-day to make inquiries as to the truth of a printed statement that the Government of the Argentine Republic had proposed to the United States the formation between them of an offensive and defensive alliance to support the Mooroe Doctrine and to maintain the principle that debts due by Amer tain the principle that debts due by American nations to non-American nations shall not be collected by force. To acting Secretary of State Loomis, Baron von Sternburg explained that if the matter was as given in the statement he desired to inform his Government.

Mr. Loomis explained that there had be a compared to the statement of the stateme

Mr. Looms explained that there has been no such proposition made to thi Government, and it is understood that Baron von Sternburg, after hearing what the acting Secretary had to say, decide that the matter was not of enough consequence to telegraph to Berlin.

MRS. WHITING ILL FROM POISON. Wife of Paper Manufacturer in Bellevue Hospital.

A woman who said she was Charlotte Whiting, 32 years old, an artist, living at 253 West 127th street, was taken to Bellevue Hospital in a coach last night by Susanna T. Knapp, who is house mother of the Grace Church Training School for Deaconesses, at 228 East Twelfth street. Miss Knapp said that her companion was an artis who had done some work for magazines She had been ill some time ago and had used morphine. Since then she had been addicted to the drug, Miss Knapp said The doctors said that the patient was suffering from morphine poisoning and was in serious condition.

Charles H. Galliker lives at 253 Wes 127th street. He said last night that Mr. William Whiting, who was an officer of the Whiting Wall Paper Company, loow the Whiting Paper Company, had been living with him for the last three months, with Mrs. Whiting. They had just returned from a trip around the world and were going abroad again in a short time!

Mr. Whiting is ill abed with gastritis and couldn't be seen last night. Galliker, however, said that at about 10:30 o'clock Mr. Whiting received a message from Belle voe Hospital that his wife. Caroline, not Charlotte, was ill there. Mr. Whiting was much disturbed at the news, but was unable to go to the hospital.

Mr. Galliker said that so far as he knew Mrs. Whiting had not been ill recently and was not addicted to the morphine habit. He also said that Mrs. Whiting was not an

HELD POLICEMEN AT BAY.

Syracuse Apartment House.

STRACUSE, March 11 .- Wildly insane and rmed with an ugly-looking, heavily loaded revolver, Henry Friend, a prominent young man of this city and a son of the late George S. Friend, at one time a prosperous evening held at bay several policemen and many citizens in an upper floor hall of the fashionable Moore apartment house in James street, the aristocratic thorough fare of the city. Then, worn out after his escapade, Friend turned the weapon upon himself and sent a bullet into his stomach. He died in a few minutes.

Friend was a bachelor and occupied apartments in the block. He began his rampage this evening at about 7 o'clock by opening the window of his room and firing four shots into the street at persons who were passing by. A crowd congregated. One man ran up the stairs and was

gated. One man ran up the stairs and was met on the second floor by Friend, gun in hand. Friend ordered the man back, threatening to shoot unless he went.

Then the insane man coolly paced back and forth through the hall, brandishing his gun and daring occupants of the block to go near him. A corps of policemen hurried to the scene, but Friend backed to the end of the hall and put his back against the wall, threatening to kill the first man who moved toward him.

The junitor of the block finally came along. At the point of the gun the insane man forced the janitor to roll and light a cigarette for him. After smoking it and with the crowd still looking on in horror, Friend put the gun to his stomach and pulied the trigger fle staggered and fell. Policemen rushed to his side, but he was dead.

PASSENGERS NEAR TO DEATH.

Trailey Mile Truck and Kearly tiess Over Practities Motorwan Muri.

Yongran, N. Y. Moret. 11.—Two interiorists for a trailey wresh on Weinster avenue in The Breath ing in a number of fatalities. The corfrom this city when a large truck emission! drove on the tracks findate Motorma-Edward Malloy of 21 Paliends avenue. this sity, sould stop the our it collided

The sar boited off the tracks and picaged The cor boiled off the tracks and picciped bending toward a precipior on the mile of the road, but lanied on the track. There were test phonocopies on the torice. There was broken and the incolorinate was taried into the road, antiscleme (the of the track continue was thinked outright.

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AGREEMENT ON CANAL TREATY

A VOTE TO BE TAKEN ON IT ON TUESDAY NEXT.

Mr. Morgan Consents to Cease Opposition on Condition That His Speeches in Secret Session Be Published in the "Record"-Cuban Treaty to Be Ratifled With an Amendment Providing That It Shall Not Go Into Effect Until Concurred In by the House.

WASHINGTON, March 11 .- As the result of to-day's developments in the Senate the indications are that the Panama Canal treaty will be ratified next week without amendment, and that shortly thereafter the Cuban Reciprocity treaty will be ratified with an amendment providing that it shall not become operative until concurred in by the House of Representatives. This will necessitate the introduction in December of a joint resolution approving the treaty, which both houses will have to pass upon.

This afternoon, just before adjournment of the Senate, Mr. Morgan agreed to cease windjamming and allow a vote to be taken on the Canal treaty next Tuesday. The promise was given by Mr. Morgan to the President of the Senate, Mr. Frye, and to Mr. Gorman, the Deraceratic leader, who concurred in the agreement on behalf of the Democrats. The understanding is largely the result of work by Mr. Frye, who spent a long time in consultation with Mr. Morgan last night and again to-day. Messrs. Hanna, Allison, Cullom and Lodge congratulated Mr. Frye upon his success in winning over Mr. Morgan. President Roosevelt was immediately notified that an agreement had been reached for a vote, and he expressed his gratification.

As the price of Mr. Morgan's consent to cease opposition it has been agreed that his speeches, delivered in executive session, shall be published in the Record. There will be a little judicious editing of the peppery documents, especially in the portions criticising the Government of Colombia. Mr. Morgan's strictures upon the President and the State Department are to be printed in full. They are not vicious, but are said to be somewhat too plain to be palatable.

Mr. Frye consulted with the President on this matter and was told to tell Mr. Morgan that Mr. Roosevelt esteemed him highly, and would not esteem him the less for honest expressions of opinion regarding the negotiations of the Canal treaty. This frank statement pleased Mr. Morgan, who said he trusted what he had said would not be offensive.

Mr. Gorman had a hand in bringing about the agreement. He spent an hour with Mr. Morgan this morning and did much to induce him to agree to Mr. Frye's request for a vote. It was at Mr. Gorman's suggestion that Tuesday was fixed as the time. with the further understanding that Mr. Morgan's amendments should be voted upon Monday, allowing half an hour for debate upon each one. There are about eight important amendments. The remaining forty offered by Mr. Morgan are verbal and will probably not be formally offered in the Senate. Mr. Gorman also suggested that the Senate adjourn from to-morrow until Monday, and this will

It is possible that the Democrats will support the amendments giving the United States jurisdiction over the territory States jurisdiction over the territory through which the canal will run and power to fortify and protect the canal, and the proposed elimination of Article IV., declarto extend its territorial possessions in Central and South America. Mr. Gorman will, it is thought, be able to array the Democrats as a party in support of these amendments, which they think are indersed by rubble sentiment.

amendments, which they think are indersed by public sentiment.

Senators Hanna, Aldrich, Lodge and the other Republican leaders regard the diplomatic situation as such that it would be unwise to make any change in the treaty, and Chairman Cullom of the Foreign Rela-tions Committee has, therefore, been urged of stand out against the adoption of any

to stand out against the adoption of any amendment whatever.

It is apparent from Mr. Gorman's attitude that the Cuban treaty is the real object of Democratic attack, and the opening of the tariff question next December the definite aim. Mr. Gorman has been very active in lining up the Democrats to favor an amendment to the Cuban treaty providing that the concurrence of the House must be obtained to make the treaty operative. With this amendment attached the way will be open next December in the House to start the tariff revision ball rolling and thus furnish an issue to the Democratic party. A Democratic conference to discuss this matter further will probably be held in a day or two.

In executive seasion to-day a message from the President was read transmitting, in reply to the resolution of the Senate, the correspondence between Attorney-General Knox and the New Panama tanait Company relative to the extension of the option on the company's property.

A resolution was agreed to calling upon the President to transmit to the Senate Attorney-General Knox's legal opinion as to the title of the New Panama Canai Company to the property offered to the United States.

Most of the executive session to-day was taken up by the reading of Mr. Morgan's Document No. 2, a lengthy printed article upon the senitary conditions at Panama. Mr. Morgan read until he was tired and then had the reading clerk read for half an hour when Mr. Morgan resumed the task.

The document in question quoted from a Lousepar regime. The clergyman of high standing who visited Panama during the period of greatest activity on the canai in the leaves of the senitary conditions at Panama. Mr. Morgan resumed the task.

The document in question quoted from the property of the senitary conditions at Panama. Senitary of the canading the dead december during the period of greatest activity on the canai in the fall and the property of the canading the dead december of the property of the canading the dead december of the property of the panama during the pe

TO BUILD A \$5,000,000 STORE. John Wanamaker to Erect a Great Struct

PHILADELPHIA, March 11 .- John Wanamaker will soon begin to build in this city the costliest building here. A permit was taken out before the Bureau of Building Inspection to-day for the erection of a twelve-story steel-frame fireproof store, which will cost \$5,000,000. Heretofore the record has been held by Mr. Boldt with his \$2.500,000 Bellevue-Stratford Hotel.

The building of the new store will presen some peculiar features. It will be built in sections on the site of the present structure at Thirteenth and Chestnut streets. Work will be begun at the corner of Thir teenth and Chestnut streets, and Lusiness will go on uninterrupted in the other parts of the present structure. When this part is completed it will be put in use at once and another part begun. At no time will the building operations interfere with the store's business

The permit was taken out by E. R. Graham. member of the firm of D. H. Burnham & Co., architects, of Chicago. Seventy draughtsmen worked eleven days to get th plans ready to send to Philadelphia.

The new store will be of ornamenta terra cotta. It will be 250 feet on the Market and Chestnut street fronts and 479 feet on the Thirteenth and Juniper street fronts. The main entrance will be on Juniper street and this will be approached by a driveway 106 feet long and 26 feet wide. A loggia will be constructed along the Thirteenth street side, measuring 48 by 156 feet 11 inches, and from this side deliveries will be made.

The delivery service will be entirely by automobiles and in the construction of the Thirteenth street front provision has been made for the entrance and egrees of the autos. These will run into the store, enter special elevators and be carried to the delivery department. When filled they will descend in the lifts and roll out on Thirteenth street. The plans provide for sixty-

The interior will be finished in San Domingo or East Indian mahogany. The floors will be rubber, marble, mosaic and white maple on a concrete foundation The structure will be entirely fireproof.

MORRELL TO REVIVE COACHING. Philadelphia Congressman to Drive

Public Turnout Daily to Devon. PHILADELPHIA, March 11.-Congressman Morrell, in an effort to revive the coaching days of 1895, will establish this spring a public route between this city and Devon The details have been co pleted and the te ms settled. Patrons of the Congressman's run will pay their fares, but this does not mean that those who are casting wistful eyes at soc ety will be enabled to drive into by means of the tally-ho. The patrons will be as exclusive as though they were his guests.

The daily start will be made from the Bellevue-S r tf rd in the morning the coach returning in the evening, or the coach may run to town in the morning and out to Devon in the evening, stabling at Devon over night. Gen. Morrell will himself hold the reins. as he did in 1806 on the New York runs, and the same coach, the Aquidneck, will be used on the Devon run. There will be three changes. The route will be the Lancaster nike

When the spring season ends Gen. Morrell will take his coach and his teams to Bar

GIRL STUDENTS SMOKED.

Makes a Surprising Discovery. LOGANSPORT, Ind., March 11.- The use of cigarettes by girl students has aroused tobacco. To-day the assembly room be-gan to fill with smoke of tell-tale odor. Principal Hill s keen scent led him to the basement where a dozen smouldering stubs told of a hasty flight.

A hurried count of the pupils in the as sembly room showed half a dozen girls missing. The principal read the riot act to pupils and eigarette dealers. He declare that prosecutions will follow the continued sale of cigarettes to girl students.

MURDERED ON THE STREET. Cotton Buyer of Paris, Tex., Kills His Neighbor as the Result of a Quarrel.

Dallas, Tex , March 11.—About 2 o'clock this afternoon at Paris, Tex , A. McLaugh-lin, a leading capitalist of Paris, was shot to death in the street by R. H. Moore, a rich cotton buyer of the same place. The two men and their families have been neighbors. but ill feeling had existed between McLaughlin and Moore for two years.

In and Moore for two years.

An old building on Moore's property was burned two years ago. He accused McLaughlin of burning it and a personal encounter took place. Moore struck McLaughlin in the face and McLaughlin fired two pistol shots, without effect, at Moore.

Moore.
The men met in the street this afternoon and the quarrel was renewed. McLaughlin being unarmed and Moore having a shotgun. McLaughlin started to run away Moore chased him through the street, firing and loading his weapon as he ran. Three loads of blickshot hit McLaughlin and he fell in the street. Moore is locked up

STRIP A BEREAVED MAN'S HOUSE

Pattablishia, March II. As a sequel to the social foud between William Welsh Harrison and his wife and their son-in-inv, John I. Anderson, the latter's home has been stripped of everything cave a hed and a few surtains. The articles were seized under a writ of replevin sued out

their daughter, who was tiernidine Har-rison, died, a little over a week ago. Herican checks little over a week ago fler parents ansert that the goods were unity less to less for life and that the humanish has to chain than than The regular was made by flierill's departer. Fire demonstrated types before as he was conting distance and carried away furniture, dromass, charter journey and almost everything except a less said the window curtains.

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GORDON'S WIFE AN AMERICAN.

LADY GRANVILLE, WHO SHOCKED ENGLAND, LIVED HERE.

First Married in Minnesota to Fred Close, a Wealthy Englishman-Recently Confessed in Open Court Her Infidelity to Her Second Husband in an Effort to Keep Her Child - Disappears.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., March'11.-Lady Granville Gordon, who has been the central figure in one of the most sensational divorce cases ever heard in England, is an American girl, though this has not been generally known. She was born in the little town of Pipestone, Minn., and was the daughter of the Widow Humble.

About eighteen years ago Fred, William and James Close, wealthy Englishmen connected with prominent English financial houses, came to America and invested in hundreds of thousands of acres of land in northwestern Iowa and Minnesota. At Pipestone, where they went to sell lands of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad grant, they chanced to meet the Widow Humble and her three daughters. The Humbles were of English blood. The Humble daughters were quite

by Fred and James Close. The third married S. H. Graves, their business partner. Fred Close was then about 20 years old.

attractive and two of them were married

They came to Sioux City and lived there in elegance. In an unusually lively polo game about 1889 Fred Close was thrown from his horse and killed.

The Widow Close not long after, ac companied her sisters to England. There she married Eric Gordon, who divorced her in 1901 and to whom was awarded the custody of the child. She then married Lord Granville Gordon, her previous husband's cousin. Eric Gordon brought suit to secure possession of the child, and in defence Lady Granville Gordon asserted in open court that the child was Lord Granville Gordon's, whose mistress she had been before and after her marriage to his cousin. She asserted that Eric Gordon knew and consented to the arrangement The Court decided against her, and her presentation to the royal court was can-

Naturally enough, Lady Granville Gordon has done what she can to conceal the American experiences of her family. While the Humble family is not so well known here as the Close brothers, it is understood here that the Humbles had enjoyed better fortune before coming here. There are a number of persons in Sioux City who are well acquainted with Lady Granville Gordon and who have followed her history ever since she left Sioux City.

The Close brothers were the original English immigrants, and attracted a large colony of titled and wealthy Englishmen. who followed them and settled in this State.

DISAPPEARS WITH HER CHILD Lady Granville Gordon Hides to Defeat Court's Decree.

Special Calle Despatch to THE SUN.
LONDON, March 11. There was a new and curious development in the case of Lady Granville Gordon to-day. Yesterday Sir Francis Jeune of the divorce court decided against her in her suit to retain posession of her child, Cicely, and ordered that the little girl be turned over to her father, Eric Gordon, to-day. Lady Granville Gordon and the child have since disap-

eloped and whom she married after Eric Gordon had divorced her, says he knows nothing as to her whereabouts.

NEWSWOMAN LEFT \$6,000. Mrs. Kraft Had Sold Papers in City Hall Park for 40 Years.

Mrs. Bertha Kraft, who had sold papers from a chair on the Chambers street side of the County Court House for forty years, died yesterday morning at her home of hemorrhage. A search of her three rooms on the second floor of the rear tenement at 434 Pearl street showed that she left \$6,000. Mrs. Kraft was not only the oldest of the City Hail Park newswomen, but had sold papers there longer than any other. clean and tidy. The door to one of them was locked and a policeman who had been called hunted around for the key. One of the women neighbors found a small bag around Mrs. Kraft's neck and in it among lot of papers was the key to the locked

lot of papers was the key to the locked room.

This room had evidently been used very little by Mrs. Kraft. The policeman found nothing of interest in the room until he picked up a large leather pouch in one of the bureau drawers. In the pouch were three pocketbooks one of which contained \$16.36 and bank books of the Emigrants', Seamen's and West Side Savings Banks, showing accounts aggregating \$6.000. There was also a number of papers in the bag. One was a deed for a grave and another was a will in which Mrs. Kraft left all of her money to her only son. Thomas.

Mrs. Kraft was a bent, undersized woman of about 65 years. When she first began to sell papers in the park she was young and good looking. She was always heatly dressed and it was said had had a nodding acquaintance with many city officeholders for Years pase.

for years past.
The body was taken to the Morgue, but later her son was found by the police and he had it removed to an undertaker's shop

AGAINST PASTOR HOWARD.

Statevia, N Y . March 11 The Rev. hetters created a air, was expelled from monitorship in the tienness Ministers' Association of a meli-attended mosting of the nescription at the Productories Church in Leroy When the matter of Mr Howard's expulsion was brought up. a contrasition was appointed to draw

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JILTED GIRL STARTS CIVIL WAR! MRS. ARTHUR PENNELL DEAD enduras's Turmell Due to Bonilla's Break-

ing Engagement With Sterra's Daughter. NEW ORLEANS, La., March 11.—Passengers from Honduras report that the civil war now under way there between Gen. Terencio Sierra, recently President of the republie, and Gen. Manuel Bonilla, who claims the election, is due entirely to domestic affairs, indeed, to the fact that Bonilla who was engaged to the President's eldest daughter, refused to marry her at the last

Bonilla was a member of Sierra's Cabi net and it was agreed between them that Bonilla was to be the next President. The break came last October, when Bonilla, feeling confident of success, jilted the President's daughter and announced his engagement to another young woman. The result has been to cause the most intense bitterness in the upper social circles of Honduras and to lead to the declaration of Sierra that he would prevent the election of Bonilla at any cost.

MISS COPE HAS A GOOD PUNCH. Actress Hands It to a Man Who Kicked Her Dog and Knocks Him Down.

Miss Ethel Cope, a pretty young actress playing in the Farrell-Taylor trio at the Star Theatre, Brooklyn, caused a sensation last evening by her summary treatment of a young dandy who kicked her pet dog Fido into the gutter at Jay and Willoughby streets about 6:45 o'clock.

Miss Cope and a woman friend were talking at the corner. Fido stood beside her mistress. Two young men, dressed in the height of fashion, were about to pass when one of the dandies kicked the dog into

he gutter. With a sharp cry of indignation, Miss Cope struck the youth a stinging blow behind his right ear, knocking him over a can of

garbage. Both young men sprang at the plucky actress, while a crowd gathered quickly. Special Policeman Mike Hayes of the Star Theatre appeared and forced the youth to apologize to Miss Cope for his rudene

BONDED WAREHOUSE BLOWN UP. Prohibition Fight in a Texas County Leads to Violence.

DALLAS, Tex., March 11.-A telephone message was received to-day from Mount Pleasant, the county seat of Titus county. by Collector of Internal Revenue Hunt that a Government bonded warehouse at that place had been blown up with dynamite and that large quantities of liquor in barrels and other packages were destroyed. No persons were reported injured.

Titus county some time ago voted in favor of prohibition, but "blind tigers" were opened. That led to ill feeling between the Prohibitionists and Anti-Prohibitionists. The latter placed the liquors in a large warehouse and as they owed the Government internal revenue taxes they turned the keys over to the Government officers, making of the building a

Government bonded warehouse. The Prohibitionists regarded this as making the Government an ally of the liquor men. The blowing up of the warehous is looked upon as a sequel to this condition

No arrests have been reported. COLIMA AGAIN IN ERUPTION. Earthquakes Fellow in Mexico and Do

Some Damage. MEXICO CITY, Mexico equal to that of March 4. There was a slight flow of lava from the eastern side of the mountain. Subterranean were heard and earthquakes felt at Tamazula and Juquila, in the State of Guerrero.

A violent shock was felt at Apatzingan, in the State of Michoscan, which did considerable damage to property, but caused no loss of life. TWO STEAMERS SUNK.

Some Lives Reported Lost in Collision

Off the Coast of Luzon. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN LONDON, March 11.—A despatch from Manila to Lloyds says that the local United States steamships Navarra and Nuestra Senora de Lourdes have been in collision off Cape Santiago, on the southwest coast of the island of Luzon. Both vessels sunk Some of the passengers and crew were

ALABAMA FOR PARKERS Congressman Richardson Mays He, Will

Have a Solid Delegation. HUNTSVILLE, Ala., March 11 -Congress man Richardson of the Eighth Alabama district in an interview to-day said he thought that Judge Alton B. Parker of New

thought that Judge Alton B. Parker of New York would be the next Democratic nominee for President. He said

"We must carry New York, and Judge Parker is the most available man to do this He is growing in public favor among Democrate generally and his nomination is considered the most logical. The candidacy of Judge Parker has been freely discussed among Alabama Democratic leaders, and his strong following here. I believe, will secure for him a solid Alabama delegation

Ansus Monogus, L. I., March ii Mrs. John Green of this village is caring for much over the race suicide problem.
Weighted in a bunch they showed full sixteen poulde. Mrs. tireen is 26 years old and has four other children living. There is talls in the old town of Southold of presenting to Mrs. Graces a token of some south others a medal, or, what is more to the point, a purse and an outfit for the three new arrivals.

A man was killed last exemity at the Charton avenue at the language of the was struck by a train of the Language on it. the propert was a letter from Money Mulitary and the Tulip second, Farmery, Platachengolita addresses to last on former Mulitary and new paper in the forestant of Branching last and new continuous requesting that the Mulitary legical Must be Mark to the clinic Mulitary to the Mulitary seconds and the Mulitary to the Mulitary seconds and the Mulitary to the Mulitary seconds and the mulitary sec

Armed Tratiess After Traties Bire Phieres to cut down and carried away, the Bewark and Backemanth line, which came from Hackemanth to Arlington has equipped two pated one with atmed men, to prevent the wholeagle wire collection on its line. The crown are made up of four man, each carrying two revulvers and a shorgun.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

VICTIM OF BUFFALO ACCIDENT NEVER REVIVED.

Husband and Wife to Be Buried in One Grave in Brunswick, Me.-Examination of the Automobile Shows That Pennell Tried to Avert the Accident. as the Brake Was Set, the Lever Reversed and the Power Shut Off -Searchfor Burdick Murderer to Go On

BUFFALO, March 11 .- Mrs. Carrie Lamb ennell died at the sisters' hospital at 8 o'clock this evening. The surgeons had been sure from the beginning that her injuries were mortal, yet they had hoped for the interests of those concerned in two tragedies that some time before death came she would be able to speak a word or two and say whether accident or design caused the automobile horror of last night. But Mrs. Pennell's last conscious moment was the moment when she and her husband, Arthur R. Pennell, plunged over the brink of the quarry at Kensington. She died without a word or a moss. without pain and without the knowledge of her whereabouts or of her husband's instant death.

If she had been able to listen and to speak or move her head, a second question might have been asked of her before she died, and her reply might have set aside the doubts that will remain in many minds as to the supposed connection of her husband with the billing of Edwin L. Burdick. If she had said on her deathbed that she did not believe that Arthur knew who was the murderer, her word probably would have gone farther than any that has yet been spoken in the mystery. Mrs. Pennell has the honest sympathy of nearly all who knew the story of the Burdick circle and

the resultant murder. In all the talk that has gone about concerning the intrigues and the divorce cases, Mrs. Pennell's name has not been mentioned. If there was any comment upon her it was because of her apparent reconciliation to her husband, and this may be accounted for by her faith in him or her desire to indicate to the world that she would believe him faithful until he was proved false. If such proof existed, the leath of Burdick eliminated it, for it was he who made the charges linking the name of his wife with that of the lawyer. For weeks the Pennells have been almost in-separable, and, now that death has kept them together, they will lie side by side

in one grave in a New England churchyard. Mrs. Pennell's death was due to the conussion of the brain, which she received in the fall upon the rock. Up to noon to-day she appeared to be holding her own, but soon after that her pulse began to fail and her temperature rose. At 3 o'clock her legs became paralyzed, and at 5:30 o'clock, when her relatives arrived, she was similar fast. From that time death crept gradually upon her and she died as though she were

falling asleep.
On the Empire State Express, which reached Buffalo at 4:45 o'clock this afternoon, were Mrs. Abbie Y. Pennell and J. Fred Pennell, the mother and the brother of the dead man. With them were Mrs. A. R. Pennell's brother, Henry W. Lamb of New Haven, and Mrs. Lamb. Pennell'a Thomas Penney, met the Pennella

took them to the street by a private exit.

The party drove immediately to the Hospital of the Sisters of Charity, arriving there at 5:30 o'clock. Dr. Eugene Smith, who performed the operation on Mrs. Pennell, took the relatives to the room where the dying woman lay. She made no sign of consciousness of their presence, and although stimulants were given in the hope that the presence of her sister and brother might revive her, Mrs. Pennell remained silent and almost motionless.

"I only regret that they went for that ride," said the elder Mrs. Pennell. "If she and Arthur had only remained at home. Mrs. Lamb said she was sure that they would yet show that neither her sister not her brother-in-law had any knowledge of the Burdick tragedy. They remained with the dying woman half an hour and then drove to the Pennell home on Cleve-

land avenue. This evening Mr Penney and the relatives of the dead couple had a conference in Pennell's office. It was decided that the bodies will be taken to the Pennell home to-morrow morning and that they will be sent to Brunewick, Me., for burial. Brune-wick is the old home of the Pennells, and it was the wish of the dead lawyer's mothe that the interment should be there.

Mr. Penney made a casual search through Pennell's papers and found his will. It was dated about a year ago, but Mr. Penney would say nothing about its provisions Mr. Pennell's estate consists chiefly of his life insurance, which amounts to \$115,000. As an indication of the amount of stock that is put in the theory that Pennell deliberately ran into the quarry, only one

meurance agent could be found to-day

who would say that he was investigating the possibility of suicide. His company insured Pennell for \$20,000 within a year. An examination of the automobile to-day showed that the brains was set, the lever off. Those conditions, unless they were to indicate that Posted treal to eave himself, or rather that he tries to stop the guitor motate when his hat blew of . What sould column at to autorior ander the sympley for contain, has expense my that it probable

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